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#### Roswell Pettibone Flower.

It would be hard to produce from the past a single prominent candidate who received during his campaign praise from the oppos ing side equal to that bestowed upon the Hon. ROSWELL PETTIBONE FLOWER.

Mr. FASSETT from the stump has expressed the highest opinion of Mr. FLOWER as a man in private and in public. The Republican press is almost surprising in the extent of its tributes to Mr. FLOWER'S individual worth. "Personally." says the Rochester D morral and Chronicle, by way of example. Mr. FLowen is all right." The Republicans are against his party, of course.

These criticisms passed upon the Demo cratic candidate are not mere perfunctory compliments, emitted with the idea of add ing sweetness and light to the canvass. Mr. FLOWER is a man of large experience and prominence in the more important affairs of both commerce and politics. Any criticism of him therefore must be under stord to convey a very positive and delibrain meaning. Such remarks as our es termed Republican contemporaries have thought fitting to the occasion cannot fai to exert a great and proper influence on the popular mind in the Empire State.

Prowen and Sheehan lead the ticket for New Yorkers to vote.

### Mr. Platt's Hired Man's Speeches.

When Mr. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT selected his hired man for Governor and Mr. Pharr's Convention accepted the selection o'sediently, an "ab!" of pretended admiration was emitted by all his heelers and lieutepants. What a brilliant young man Mr. 'LATT's hired man is, they cried. What a profound and penetrating intellect, what a manto and consuming eloquence! After weaklings like ha DAVENPORT, after good men with a hobby like Dr. WARNER MILLER, a real leader and general, a combination of Moses and Joshua, had been discovered. When Mr. Passerr opened his lips, what wis dom flowed from them! Here was a prodigy. Here was a glorious young statesman. New York was invited to fall down and worship

Mr. PLATI'S hired man has been going up and down in the State for a couple of weeks or so, and the people have had a chance to size him up. Does it strike anybody now that the young man is more than medium? Have his speeches been the speeches of a giant, or of a nice little man who is doing his best, but is not up to the standard?

There can be no use in underrating the performance of an opponent. The means of judging Mr. Fassert's calibre as evidenced his speeches is open to anybody who will take the trouble to read them. It is true that the cause which Mr. FASSETT pleads is nopelessly weak, but surely the opportunity for an ingenious and subtle adpocate is all the greater. Mr. FASSELT has not made use of that opportunity. An analysis of his campaign speeches up to date gives this result:

Sub-freshman thetoric.

It singentous defence Boomerany attack Cheap talk about Tammany Hali

FASSETT has not panned out as well as his employer expected. A parrot of moderate intelligence could repeat the three or four sentences which are the substance of so much Fassettian eloquence. The hired man has not succeeded, to use his own phrase, in making his speeches "affluent and dynamic."

#### Will England Have a Peasant Proprietary?

One of the most important features of Mr. GLADSTONE's speech at Newcastle was his announcement that the Liberals, when they regain possession of the Government. will confer on local bodies the power of taking land for the purpose of distributing it in small allotments to the landless laborers The plan thus publicly avowed has for its obvious political aim the conquest of the English counties at the next general election by the aid of the villagers who obtained the franchise in 1885. It also contemplates a profound social-economic transformation of the rural population, or, in other words, a revival of the yeomen who used to be re garded as "their country's pride," but at present are almost extinct.

As the late Prof. THOROLD ROGERS showed in his "Work and Wages," the golden age of the English yeomanry may be said to have begun with WAT TYLER's rebellion and to have continued about a century. At that period the small copy-holders seem to have gained a fair livelihood by tilling the small parcels of land to which they could make good a title on the manor rolls. These were the stout bownen whose cloth-yard shafts plerced the French coats of mail at Agin-During the early part, at all events, of the Wars of the Roses they apparently constituted the bulk of the English people but gradually their copy-holds were transferred by purchase either to the manor lords or to rich tradesmen who, having accumu lated money in the towns, desired a country home for their old age.

By the end of the fifteenth century the movement which was to convert the English peasant proprietors into tenants or landless laborers had already made much headway. This we know from a familiar sermon of Bishop LATIMER'S, who, referring to his father that lived in the time of HENRY VII., speaks of him as a yeoman, yet goe on to say that he had no land of his own. but only rented a small farm. Under the TUDORS, the STUARTS, and the GEORGES. the process of absorption went on, whereby the cultivable soil passed from peasants tilling their own small holdings into the hands of great landed proprietors, until at the beginning of this century there remained of the medieval system only some sporadic traces, chiefly in Westmoreland

In proportion as the peasant proprietary dwindled, its place was taken by the system which reached its apogee about 1850, when large farms were leased by men of capital who were able to employ expensive machinery and to fertilize upon a costly scale The large-farm era brought higher wages to the skilled laborer, but it reduced the ordiuary unskilled laborer to great misery With the failure of large farms to pay-a failure which has grown more and more pronounced during the last forty yearsthe condition of the rural population, which while owning go land, has to live by toiling on it, has been changing constantly for the worse. To revolutionize their situation by a change of agronomic conditions, and to reëstablish in England as well as in Ireland a | for the benefit of the intemperate minority.

and Cumberland.

pose of the Liberal programme, and has, as we have seen, elicited Mr. GLADSTONE'S hearty sanction.

The Unionist critics of this scheme com plain that the Gladstonians are blind to the immensity of the burden which an application to England of the land purchase principle would impose on the imperial ex-chequer. The London Daily News, which has been conspicuous in the agitation of the subject, assumes that a District Council. having purchased a considerable farm at the ruling rates for large tracts, would be able to sell it in ten-acre parcels at the same rate to agricultural laborers. But the Unionists point out that the Council would either have to build or lease on each tenacre lot a cottage and a barn, or lend the money needed for the purpose to the purchasing or leasing laborer. This is undoubtedly true, and the fact, coupled with the relatively high first cost of the land, would render the proposed agrarian revolu tion a far more operous undertaking in England than in Ireland.

On the other hand, it will doubtless be acknowledged that the English constitu encies will more cheerfully vote fifty pounds from the public treasury for advances of land purchase money to English villagers than they would vote ten pounds for a simllar accommodation to Irish cotters. Nor is it easy to see how the Tories, who have acquiesced in Mr. Balfour's Land Purchase bill for Ireland, could with any grace oppose the introduction of a like measure for England. Of course, the latter measure would involve a far larger outlay, because England is many times more populous than Ireland. But, on the other hand, it is a hundred times more opulent, and, after all, it is really the security afforded by the wealth of England which is relied upon by those who would lend the money requisite to create peasant proprietors on either side of St. George's Channel.

#### The Crime of Inactivity.

In the speech of Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND. as printed in advance and supplied to the newspapers, there occurred this passage:

"We seek further to seenze the Empire State in he cratic stead astness, and we seek to win a victor which shall redeem the piedges we have made to regard constantly the interests of the people of the land, and which shall give hope and confidence to the National Democracy in the struggles yet to come. With thes incentives and with these purposes in view, I cannot be lieve that any Democrat can be guilty of lukewarm ness or slothfulness."

As actually delivered to the meeting in the Cooper Institute hall, the written sentiment took this form:

"We seek further to secure the Empire State in be Democratic steadfastness, and we seek to win a victory which shall redeem the pledges we have made to regar-constantly the interests of the people of the land, and which shall give hope and confidence to the Nationa Democracy in the struggles yet to come. With thes ncentives and with these purposes in view, I canno edieve that any Democrat can be guilty of lukewarm less or inactivity."

The variation is not unimportant, al though it is confined to a single word, the last in the passage quoted. Slothfulness and inactivity are not precisely the same thing. Slothfulness may produce inactivity, and inactivity may be slothfulness; but there can be inactivity of a very deliberate and pernicious sort which is the result of anything but slothfulness.

One year ago vesterday there was completed a political bargain by which certain friends of the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND al led themselves with THOMAS C. PLATT and his local machine in an effort to defeat the Democracy. The Democratic party of the nation was at that time in a situation as critical as any in its history. The Congress elections were a few weeks away The Republican party, strongly intrenched in power, was audaciously aggressively, and insolently pursuing a policy which threatened the liberties of the citizen and assailed what the Democratic faith holds as most precious. The mmense importance of the contest in New York was recognized in every part of the country. North, south, east, and west, Democrats were looking to their brethren in his town for the steadfastness which, in the words of Mr. CLEVELAND on Thursday last, should give hope and confidence in the struggles yet to come. This was the time chosen by the next friends and followers of Mr. CLEVELAND for their conspiracy with THOMAS C. PLATT to overthrow Democratic Government in the city of New York. This was the time when the personal admirers of Mr. CLEVELAND were most active in behalf of the anti-Democratic candidates. This was the time when they were warmly seconding the efforts of Mr. PLATT's agent, FASSETT, to discredit Democratic lovernment in New York by means of a partisan attack transparently disguised as Legislative investigation. And this was the time when the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND neither lifted his hand nor opened his mouth to assist or encourage by deed or word the

ocratic cause. Does he not believe that under such cirumstances any Democrat can be guilty of ukewarmness? Lukewarmness is a mild description of the offence of which he was guilty only twelve months ago. Does it seem strange to him that with the National Democracy looking to New York for hope and confidence, any Democrat in New York can be guilty of slothfulness? Slothfulness implies mere personal sluggishness, and lefines an offence which is a misdemeanor rather than a crime. Has he made up his mind that inactivity is the better word? We agree with him for inactivity may be premeditated and deliberately selfish.

Democrats who were fighting for the Dem-

# Women and Temperance.

At the Convention of the Woman's Chris ian Temperance Union at the Broadway Tabernacle, moral, religious, and legislative methods of promoting and enforcing temperance were discussed. Something also vas said about instruction in the public schools as to the physiological effects of alcohol; but the treatment of drunkenness is a disease simply did not seem to engage the attention of these reforming women. The prevalence of the discused appetite

for stimulants undoubtedly gave the first impulse to the temperance movement, and still furnishes it with its motive force. Though the great majority of the men of a community may be able to drink with a degree of moderation which prevents injury to themselves or their neighbors, the small minority who cannot exercise such self-control are sure to provoke bitter hostility to the liquor traffic among many good people. The drunkard is all the more conspicuous because he is ar exception to the rule. The dreadful consequences of his evil courses are made appar ent to everybody, and shocked and pitiful bservers cry out that it is sinful for society to permit the sale of beverages for which he has an appetite so morbid. They would prevent the existence of drunkards by forbidding the sale of liquor, so that nobody

would be able to drink. Of recent years a temperance movement which proceeds on more philosophic principles has been started. It does not undertake to get rid of drunkenness by restricting the liberty of the temperate majority beasant proprietary, is now a leading pur- It recognizes the futility of all attempts to | their little Pair enterprise.

prohibit the use of alcoholic liquors by legislation, and it has discovered from experience that even if they were successful, the morbid craving for stimulation would seek other means more dangerous than alcohol. If the liquor saloons are shut up, the drunkards will be driven to the count less stimulants of the apothecary shops with far worse consequences to them selves and society. It therefore makes no effort to prevent drunkenness by forbidding the sale of liquor, but regards the uncontrollable appetite for it as a spe cific disease requiring specific medical treatment. It does not believe that the self-sacrifice of abstinence on the part of the well will produce the benefit of the sick which the old-fashioned temperance reformers expect. It gives up the notion that drunkenness can be cured by such altruism. but turns over the insatiable thirst for stimulants to the doctors for treatment as a disease, and not as a vice preventable by law and by the example of those who are not afflicted with the malady.

This is the temperance movement to which the Christian women would do well to give their attention as the most sensible and most promising of all the many and long-continued efforts to destroy the evil of drunkenness. Is there a cure for the diseased appetite for stimulants or is such a cure discoverable? Is the method of treatment pursued at Dwight in Illinois, for instance, as efficacious as it is believed to be by the thousands who have submitted themselves to it?

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union might succeed in shutting up every brewery and every distillery, and yet the lisease would remain, and its cravings would find gratification in other stimulants so that new temperance movements against these would become necessary. They must cure the disease to bring about real and thorough reform.

#### The Money That Talks.

The Affluent and Dynamic SLOAT is vainly striving to explain away the fact that Mr PLATT and the Republican leaders of Nev York and Pennsylvania took the World' Fair from this city and gave it to Chicago SLOAT can try to explain until his tongue has nervous prostration and his lungs strike for shorter hours, but his explanation will not be worth the breath it takes

There are 300,000,000 talkers that will talk him down. They are the three hundred million dollars that would have found their way into the pockets of this State if SLOAT'S guardian, Mr. T. C. PLATT, had put the prosperity of his State above the putrid politics of the Republican party.

The Republican party took \$300,000,000 in a lump from the State of New York. The State of New York will take some of the conceit out of Mr. PLATT and his errand boy.

#### Worse.

The egotistical insanity which affects the head of GROVE'S CLEVELAND cannot safely be said to have attained a climax in the sense that implies a decline and improvement; but it cannot further grow. It must have reached the top notch of possibility. It is such talk as this, delivered at the Domocratic ratification meeting, that is so offensively and wearily ridiculous to any

intelligent Democrat born before 1887: "I want to suggest to you that any relaxation of el fort within the lines established by the National De morracy will be a violation of the pledges we gave the people when we invited their cooperation and under took their cause."

The Claimant's mania has reached the point of thinking that the first invitation to the American people to cooperate with the Democratic party, and the Democracy' first effort to be of popular service oc curred in the year of the Claimant's own tariff message. The organization which created the glorious epochs of JEFFERSON JACKSON, and TILDEN, and even elected GROVER CLEVELAND President, never in itself enjoyed relations with the public either commendable or useful. If in the history of the country any statesman has patriotically their "cause," he certainly has not been one of the Democrats. Such is Clevelandism Verily, the Prophet is stuffed fuller and

fuller. E. P. McCabe, an ex-Auditor of Kansas, is engaged in inducing negroes from the South to settle in the new Territory of Oklahoms He, or rather the colonization company in which he is interested, sells lots in the neigh borhood, for instance, of Langston City only to negroes, and by the deeds of sale limits their "We will," he transfer strictly to negroes. says, "within six months have half, or nearly half, the population [of Oklahomal, and be fore the end of two years is reached we will outnumber the whites two to one." Mr. McCabe's motives are doubtless admira-

bly philanthropic, and yet his scheme of colonization cannot be commended by the sincerest friends of the negro race in Amer-ica. It is invariably the case that the development of a race in a state similar to that of the American negroes retrogrades when it is isolated, and advances most rapidly only when it is diffused and intermingled with a people whose period of historic civilization has been longer. Neither Hayti nor Liberia has proved a foster mother of the highest culture and prosperity, and the wealthiest and most intelligent members of Afro-Americans are to be found, not in the black regions of the Fouthern States, but in the cities of New York and New England. If Oklahoma becomes negro territory there will be for similar rea sons a check or a reversion in negro progress. Mr. McCanz's policy is condemned beforehand by all the experience of history and all the logic of common sense.

From the London Financial Time Time alone is wanting to build up the tin plate industry in America, but it is to be feared that the Welsh manufacturers are deceiving hemselves if they imagine that a decade must elapse before any impression can be made or their business by rivals across the water. A rear or two, however, will certainly interven sefore the competition can be really dangerous. Long ere that time it is to be hoped that the American people will have torn up the McKinley law root and branch, or at least have pruned judiciously, and signs are not wanting hat this will come about. The Weish manu acturers have some strong-siding champions n Chicago and elsewhere.

Plenty of Game for the Bog Catchers. The Police Board yesterday submitted to the Mayor the result of the dog census taken by the police. The census shows that the number of dogs in the city is 36,503, of which 3,387 are licensed.

State Charities Commissioner De Silver. Broker Carl H. De Silver, a resident of the leights in Brooklyn, has been appointed a State Commissioner of Charities by Gov. Hill in place of Charles H. Otis, who recently re-signed.

A Home for Colored Children.

St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children at Rye will be consecrated to-mor-row at 3 P. M. by Archbishop Corrigan. A Worthy Object. From the Philadelphia Itally Ecening Telegraph.

The veterans of the late war are uniting for a worthy
object when they seek to destroy the business of the

petision sharks. The Limit in the Bunco Came.

From the Norfolk Landsmerk, We understand that the Chicago folks confidently ex pect to work Congress this winter for \$15,000,000 to ald SUPREME COURT JUDGES ILL.

sportant Cases that Were to Come Up in WARHINGTON, Oct. 9,-It is expected that there will be a postponement of all the very important cases before the Supreme Court, which were expected to come up at the beginning of the October term, which opens on Monday. The Sayward case, the cases involving the validity of the McKinley Tariff act, the lottery cases, and others which are of sufficient mportance to require that they should be considered by the full court, or at least by substantially a full court, will go over until Novemb The reason given for this is that there will be at least two of the Justices absent, and pos-

The reason given for this is that there will be at least two of the Justices absent, and possibly three. Justice Gray, who has been ill with typhoid fever, will probably not be able to attend, and the Chief Justice is expected to remain away on account of the serious illness of his daughter in Chicago. The latest despatch received from him said that her condition was critical, but that they had not yet given up all hope of her receiver. Her death, however, is feared momentarily. Justice Bradley is still ill, but though unable to get out of bed yesterday he wrote a note saying that he would be on hand at the meeting of the court on Monday. Notwithstanding his extreme age, Justice Bradley has an extraordinary amount of pluck, and he will probably be in his seat on the bench when the court opens. The Chief Justice and Justice Gray will be absent, however, and the docket is being prepared with the idea that the ordinary routine cases will be proceeded with, disregarding the special assignments. There have been about fifty cases below the average filed for this term thus far, but that is not attributed to the new law authorizing the Circuit Court of Appeals, since the Judgos of that court have not yet been appointed.

It has been discovered that while the last Congress passed this new law with the view of relieving the Supreme Court from a part of the immenso amount of work which devolves upon them, two other laws were passed which will more than counteract that law, giving the Court a great deal more work than is taken from them by the Circuit Court. The Indian depredation cases referred to the Court of Claims, of which there are seme 15,000, and 3,000 of which have already been filed with the Court of Claims, are appealable to the Supreme Court, as are also the cases from the newly established Land Court. The Indian depredation cases referred to the Court of this will not be foil during this term, but it is expected that the work of the Supreme Court will be greatly increased in another year.

# NO LACK OF TESTIMONY HERE.

Half a Dozen Passers-by Saw Policem Finn Kick This Hebrew Peddier.

A crowd of citizens led by two young women narched into Police Headquarters at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and told to Clerk Hoproft the story of an unprovoked assault which Policeman Richard J. Finn of the Mercer street squad had made upon an unoffending peddfor an hour before. Among those who came to press s charge of brutality against the officer were Miss Rogers of 200 West Eleventh street, Miss Cora McAdoo of 32 Amsterdam avenue, C. J. Taylor, S. B. Griffin, S. Ehrhart, and Louis Dalrymple, all artists or writers on the staff of Prok and witnesses of the assault.

Miss Rogers gave the following account of

Miss Rogers gave the following account of her experience:

"At 4 o clock in the afternoon at the southwest corner of Fourteenth street and Union
square I stopped to look at the trinkets in the
trny of a street peddler. As I was looking at
the goods an officer, whom I have since learned
to be Richard J. Finn, stepped up to where I
was standing and deliborately and without
provocation kicked the peddler in the leg. The
peddler started back with a cry of pain. The
officer followed up his first assault with a blow
in the face, which sent the unfortunate man
against the big plate glass window of a store
on the corner. Why the glass was not broken
I can't imagine.

against the big plate glass window of a store on the corner. Why the glass was not broken I can't imagice.

"By that time," the young lady continued, "there was great excitement on the street. All these gentlemen were there, and they protested strongly against the policeman's action, and denounced him in the most emphatic terms. To crown the outrage, but really to justify himself, as I have since been told, the officer arrested the peddler. We followed the officer arrested the peddler. We followed the officer and his prisoner to the Mercer street police station. We got little satisfaction there, for Sergeant Thompson refused to receive our complaint against the policeman, and so we have come to Police Headquarters.

Miss Rogers's story was corroborated by the other witnesses. Clerk Hopcroft told them to appear at Headquarters to-day and to make a formal complaint before Inspector Steers. All promised to be on hand at 10 o'clock.

The prisoner's name is Robert Raplas. He is a young Russian Hebrew, and lives at 165 Forsyth street. He was charged with peddling without a license.

# IN A THUNDER STORM ON PIKE'S PEAK

The Thrilling Experience of a Boston Las BOSTON, Oct. 9.-A Boston lad recently had : thrilling experience on Pike's Peak in a thun-

der storm. In a private letter he writes: 'I was a few rods ahead, when suddenly heard Jackson ery. 'My God, look at that!' Turning I saw a sight that fairly made my blood run cold. Less than half a mile distant ras that terrible cloud, one bluze of lightni rushing toward us with terrifle speed and on a level with us. We had little time to be frightened before the cloud was upon us. I was fifty feet ahead of Jackson when the storm struck us. Simultaneously came a downpour of sleet and snow, and a terrible flash. Will and I were thrown to the ground, completely stunned by the shock. When we recovered consciousness we found that a large rock lying directly in our path had been shattered by the lightning. To retreat was as bad as to advance, so on we went. All at once we discovered that the electric fluid was running overed that the electric fluid was running over us. Sparks flew from our fingers, from our noses, our ears, and from our moustaches. We sat down on the rocks, but this would not do, as we were wet to the skin, our clothes frozen stiff, and we were in danger of freezing to death. On we pushed, the lightning striking all around us, the sparks streaming from our bodies, and the air full of a sulphurous smell. We expected that every moment would be our last. Three separate times during that terrible walk we were knocked down by electric shocks." rushing toward us with terrifle speed and on a

The Success of the First Brigade's Field Day Gen. Louis Fitzgerald said yesterday that he was more than pleased with the success of the second great field day of the First Brigade at

Van Cortlandt Park on Thursday. "I shall continue these field days," he said varying the instructions as the occasion may varying the instructions as the occasion may suggest. My purpose is to have the field days take the place of ordinary parades, inasmuch as the troops profit much more by them. The public, too, gets a better impression of what their own soldiers can do when they see them go through evolutions and manœuvres. In the spring I shall send the troops to the park by regiments for outdoor drills of various kinds, and from time to time we shall have a grand field day as I think the occasion demands."

# Young at 106 Years of Age.

Sanatoga, Oct. 9.-Margaret Biley of South Glens Falls, in Saratoga county, has just passed her 106th year, and still retains to a remarkable degree all her faculties and is as active as a young person. She has never worn glasses, and can thread a needle and sew as well as in years gone by. She is also intelligent and agreeable in conversation.

Notes of the Hebrews. A difficulty which at first threatened the harmony of the Hebrew Conference was the jealousy exhibited by the representatives of the different societies which have been adding the Russian refugees, such as the Allance, Hebrew Aid Society. B'nai B'rith, and Sons of Benjamin. But good sense prevailed, and the object of the Conference, the assisting of the persecuted, was

brought to the front.

One of the Western delegates to the recent Hebrew Conference surprised those from the East by the as sertion that there are many towns and even cities in this country which contain no Jewish house of won ship. He named half a dozen places, each containing from ten to twenty-five Jewish families, but no syna-gogue. According to the Jewish law, ten males over 13 years of age form a gathering large enough to hold regular religious services.

At all gatherings of Hebrews formerly, it was a com-non occurrence for those present to emphasize their spinions with Hebrew quotations from the Bible or the Talmud. At the recent conference only one delegate departed from the vernacular. He was an enthusiast and appeared of a different type from the calin, prac-tical business men by whom be was surrounded. Rais-ing his hands, he declared in Hebrew at the end of a

lag hts hands, he declared in Hebrew at the end of a nery burst of eloquence: "Pave the way, pave the way; let no obstacle remain in the paths of thy brethren." He was from the far West. It is a mistake, according to a Hebrew of authority, to class the Russian with the Polish Jews. Because of their similar jobysical appearance they are usually confounded, but one of the most prominent of the delegates to the Hebrew Conference declared that the Russians are far superior to the Poles. He said they are more cleanly, intelligent grateful, and willing to abide by the laws of the country. They take readily to mechanical and agricultural employments, and soon h come expert. Several delegates, who have large fac-tories, told of Russians whom they had employed who very soon learned difficult trades. Within a year. one of the Jelegates said, he taught a number of refugees to become lexpert draughtsmen, carpenters, and coopers.

THE CRUISE OF THE BEAR.

Inable to Reach Point Barrow-Introduc ing Reindeer Into Alaska

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9. - Capt. M. A. Healy, com

manding the revenue steamer Bear, has made

a report to the Treasury Department in regard to the recent cruise of that vessel in the Arctic Ocean. It is dated Unalaska, Alaska, Sept. 17, and gives a detailed account of the place visited and the services performed during his two and a half months' cruise in the Arctic Ocean. Cape Prince of Wales was reached July 7, and it was then found impossible, on account of the ice, to proceed further north, and it was determined instead to gather information regarding the introduction into Alaska of tame reindeer procured from the Siberian coast. Visits were paid to East Cape and Indian Point and Holy Cross Bay, in the Gulf of Anadir. Several men were found willing to sell deer, and arrangements were made to call next year and buy all they were ready to part with. The Bear entered the Arctic on July 26 and arrived at Point Hope on July 28. Point Belcher was reached on Aug. 11, and it was found that the ice pack was solid to the north and east along the shore, with signs of moving, and it was impossible to reach the Point Barrow relief station to deliver the coal and provisions brought from San Francisco. No vessel was able to proceed further north than Point Belcher. Although the station was not reached, word was received from the superintendent saying that they have coal and other supplies sufficient to earry them comfortably through another year, except in case of some great disaster. The schooner Sliver Wave of San Francisco was wrecked on Point Franklin in October, 1820, and the crew was succored at the station until this spring. Capt. Healy says that the report of the killing of the crews of the three vessels that wintered at Herschel Island are evidently incorrect, as all were well when he last heard from them.

Not being able to delay longer, the Bear proceeded south on Aug. 23, going to the Arctic Siberian coast, and at Euchowan purchased eight reindeer, taking four on board and leaving to others until next year. King's Island was visited on the 30th, on which there is a village of 200 natives. They were found to be short of provisions, owing to a bad hunting and fishing season, and were in actual danger of starvation. The sum of \$150 was subscribed by officers and passengers on the Bear, and all the food supply obtainable at 8t. Michael's was reach the Point Barrow relief station to de-

short of provisions, owing to a bad hunting and fishing season, and were in actual danger of starvation. The sum of \$150 was subscribed by officers and passengers on the Bear, and all the food supply obtainable at 8t. Michael's was purchased for the islanders, with the view of bridging them ever until the sealing begins.

Capt. Healy considered this a good time to again call attention to the cruel injustice of the law prohibiting the sale of breechloading arms to the mitives of Arctio Alaska, especially as their very lives depend on their success in hunting. The white men have made the seal and walrus so shy that the spears of the natives are no longer of any avail. During the summer a schoolhouse was built on 8t. Lawrence Island, making four schools north of the Yukon. The schools have had most flattering success, and within the short space of one year Capt. Healy says: "knowledge has gained a firm hold in the country, and under the fostering care of the present management it promises to increase and carry with it attending civilization to this, the furthest end of our domain." In closing his report Capt. Healy says: "During this cruise much information has been gained concerning reindeer, many plans and ideas started will have been changed, superstitions exploded, and the matter of the introduction of the animals into Alaska has taken such a hold upon both natives and whites that it is now the most important question before the country. The natives, everywhere quick to see the advantages of such an excellent animal in their possession, have expressed their carriest desire for them, while the whites on the problem they have long been attempting to solve. Food supply and climate are identical with that of Siberia, and the visible supply of moss upon which religious desires in the country, viz. food, clothing, and transportation, and i believe that under the care and attention of white men the usefulness of the animal will be estions of existence in the country, d, clothing, and transportation, and I that under the care and attention of en the usefuiness of the animal will be immeasurably improved upon as it now is in

#### THE PNEUMATIC MORTAR CARRIAGE. Another Candidate for Service in the Coast

Much attention has been given of late to the Whitworth mortar carriage, an English invention highly spoken of by ordnance officers and lately brought to Sandy Hook for trials. An American device for the same purpose has been produced by the Pneumatic Gun Carriage and Power Company, of which the character istic feature is that the recoil is taken up by compressed air: and this is united with the automatic return of the gun into battery. The carriage weighs, it is said, four tons less than the Whitworth, and is simpler in construction. The trials of the pneumatic gun carriage for use on shipboard are, of course, familiar: but the present device is a mortar carriage for land

In the pneumatic carriage an air pump

use.

In the pneumatic carriage an air pump worked by hand is employed to supply initial air pressure, and to make good any leakage. The mortar is depressed for loading and then raised again to its firing position, and the carriage has no projecting portions which might interfere with the opening and closing of the breech of the gun while loading; indeed, since the carriage is entirely open at the breech, the gun does not have to be held out of battery at the end of the trecoil.

No loading platform is needed, since the carriage is sufficiently depressed to make the surrounding flooring on a level with it at a convenient height for loading. Accordingly, no hoisting of ammunition to the platform is required, and a second handling of the latter is avoided. The traversing and clevating gear is also directly under the control of the guners, so as to require very little change of position on their part. The resistance of the pneumatic recoil cylinders is in line with the axis of the bore, the return into battery being automatic necoil cylinders is in line with the axis of the two sides of the pistons and by the same agency that takes up the differential areas of the two sides of the pistons and by the same agency that takes up the recoil, the movement of the pistons being cushioned in both directions. No springs or hand jacks are employed, and there is no loss of time in working by pass valves for the return into battery.

It is argued that if the pneumatic system should be found to work satisfactorily in other respects, the features here recopitulated, together with the comparatively small weight to be moved in traversing the carriage, must permit greater rapidity of fire, which is a palpable advantage. The pneumatic carriage is mounted on an all-around rollerring, and index pointers and dials indicate the degrees of elevation and traverse, while a crane hoists the ammunition for loading.

# THE WESTCHESTER PRESBYTERY.

It Recommends That Predestination B Stricken from the Confession of Faith.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 9 .- The two days' session of the Westehester Presbytery, including the Presbyterian ministers of Connecticut and Westchester county, N. Y., closed here yesterday. The Rev. George R. Cutting of Yonkers, the newly elected Moderator, presided. The report of the special committee appointed by the Presbytery to examine into the revision of faith as submitted by the General Assembly's Committee was accepted. It endorsed the re port of the Committee of the General Presbyterian Assembly relating to predestination. The Committee recommended that the entire section of the same chapter be stricken out of the Confession of Faith. The recommendation

the Confession of Faith. The recommendation was accepted.

The Rev. Dr. Hodge of Hartford moved to amend the General Committee's report on intantile preordination so that section 3 of chapter 10 shall read as follows:

Infants dying in infancy and other persons incapable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the Worl are not thereby shul out from the benefits of the redemption, but rather, being included in the electing grace of tool, are regenerated and saved by thrist through the Spirit who worketh when and how He pleaseth.

Dr. Hodge's recommendation was adopted.
A committee was appointed to report on the two overtures sent out by the General Assembly, one of which was on "Trial by Commission" and the other on "Adoption of Standing Rules." This committee will report at the Intermediate meeting of the Presbytery to be held in New York on the third Tuesday in January.

# Caps and Gowns at Tale.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 9.-A move is being made at Yale by members of the senior class to extend the custom of wearing caps and gowns to the entire senior year, instead of wearing them at commencement only. The idea is to have the seniors get their caps and gowns at the beginning of the senior year and wear them to chapel on Sundays and on all other dress occasions during the year. The innova-tion made by the class of 91 in wearing cap-and gowns at commencement met with the almost unaniments approval of the graduates and undergraduates of the university. The faculty is enthusiastic over the idea, and President Dwight, in speaking of it after com-mencement last June, said that he earnestly hoped that the custom had come to Yale to stay. etar.

When the mucous surfaces of the brenchia are sore or influmed. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will afford prompt relief. For breaking up a cold or subdning a cough you will find in it a certain remedy.—166.

ST. PETER'S THUNDERS WITH APPLAUSE The Pope Cheered to the Echo on the Celeration of Low Mass.

From the Landon Timer.

The Pope Cheered to the Beho on the Celebration of Low Mass.

From the London Finate.

Rome, Sept. 23.—The celebration of low mass by Pope Leo XIII. at St. Peter's this morning was the most elaborate and imposing public ceremony that has been seen here since the occupation of the capital by the Italians in 1870. In the enormous number of people assembled, in the brilliancy of the Pontifical procession, and in the interest occasioned by the great army of pilgrims gathered from nearly all of the countries of Europe, the occasion was unique of its kind.

By 7 all the space set apart for the general public was crowded, the other portions of the immense edifice were filling rapidly; all the streets leading to the cathedral were occupied by a dease crowd. Behind the cathedral the foreign pilgrims were gathered. They made up an army of 25,000 men and women, stretching over a mile in length, with banners waving brilliantly in the morning sunlight, for the day was as perfect as could be desired. Shortly before 8 o'clock the pilgrims entered the basillea. As they began the march they also commenced singing the "Oremus pro Pontifice." The Italian pilgrims had already taken their places, and the cross alsies of the church were reserved for the foreign delegations. The French pilgrims came first, with M. Harmel at their head. After them came the pilgrims from Austria. Bavaria. Bosnia. Hungary, and Spain. As they marched in, thousand after thousand, the chant was taken up by a multitude of voices, and in sweeping and impressive solemnity the strains echoed from end to end of the stretching gallories.

At 85 o'clock the great basilica was packed with an enormous gathering. Every inch of available space was occunied. The reserved space before the Papal altar was equally crowded, and glittered with many uniforms. All the diplomatic corps were present, the French, Spanish, and Austrian Ambassadors in court dresses being in front. Behind them the resident hobility of Rome and almost all the foreign colony who could obtain tekets

of dark gray stone was the only space in all the floor of the cathedral which was not densely crowded with human beings.

Promptly at 8% the Papal procession appeared. As the great curtains which close the Chapel of the Sacrament were part-d a cheer burst forth from the gathered throng, which became a storm of enthusiastic welcome. The cheers lasted without intermission for many minutes, beginning with the appearance of the Cardinals, swelling when the Pope appeared, and continuing without diminution as the procession passed up the middle of the church. Cries of "Long live the Pope!" were raised by thousands upon thousands of voices in all the languages of Europe, Italian predeminating, and French coming next.

The famous silver trumpets announced the Pope's outrance, and upon the echolog of their blast the plaudits reached a climax. The procession was led by the bearers of the cross. Behind this group came Cardinals Rampolls, Monaco, Parocchi, Langénieux, Blanchi, and Ziglara. Their escort consisted of a detachment of the Swiss Guard. Next came the Pope himself, seated upon the scala gestaloria, clothed in white, and wearing the triple crown upon

Algiara. Their escort consisted of a detachment of the Swiss Guard. Next came the Popelimself, scated upon the sedia gestatoria, clothed in white, and wearing the triple crown upon his head. The fans of ostrich plumes, which are only used on occasions of the greatest extended waved on either side of him. His escort consisted of Italian noblemen in court dress, his private chamberlains in their picturesque fifth century costumes, and the military guard.

The procession stopped before the altar, and the Pope descended and began the mass, the choir singing the "Ave Maria," the "Credo," and the "Benedictus."

A second thankegiving mass followed im-

choir singing the "Ave Maria," the "Credo," and the "Benedictus."

A second thanksgiving mass followed immediately, the services being conducted by the Pope's private chaplain, and all the pilgrims reciting the rosary. Then the Pope again took his seat in the sedia, and, and a second storm of cheers and "Vivas," was carried to the high altar, where he read the blessing. He blessed France, Spain, and all the other countries of the international pilgrimage. After the blessing he was carried in procession round the altar, amid thunders of applause from the concourse. The procession then left the church as it entered.

His Holiness was assisted at the altar by the Chapter of St. Potor's. The foreign Ambassadors were received at the Vatican after the ceremony, which ended at 11 o'clock.

### Not Worth the Trouble.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune. "Before we knock the barrel out from under ou," said the leader of the band of Arizona gulators. "we will give you a chance to say low words." egulators

a few words."
"What's the use?" replied the man with the rope around his neck. "You wouldn't listen rope around his neck. "You wouldn't listen to me."
We'll listen for just five minutes," rejoined the chief, pulling out his watch. "If you want to shoot off your mouth. If not, up you go."
The condemned wretch looked with dogged sullen hate at the crowd before him.
"It won't do any good that I know of." he said, "for me to make any remarks, and it won't help me any, I reckon, to kick against these proceedings. It's nothing more than I expected, anyhow. I'm used to being knocked around, and I'm used to seeing everybody else knocked around. Your turn will come some day. You ain't a lift better than I am. The whole country's going to the devil as fast as it can go. Been

# From the Wilmington Morning News

The wife of an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad gave a very amusing exhibition of family pride in a dry goods store a few days ago. Her husband is a very tall, thin man; the chest measure of his clothing is very small, and when he buys underclothing he gets the smallest sizes. His wife is a large woman. She had gone into a store to purchase underclothing for her husband, and while standing at the counter examining the goods a little bit of a woman came in and, seeing the goods being displayed, said:

"That is what I want; some undershirts for my husband. No. 38, please."

"What number will you have?" said the salesman, addressing the first woman.

No. 38, please, was the roply.

The two women bought the same size garments, one buying for a big-chested and the other for a narrow-chested man. When the latter took her purchase home and displayed it to her husband he was astonished to find the shirts so big. He said:

"Because."

for?"
"Because."
"Vell, because what? I can't wear them."
"I don't care. I was not going to stand alongside of a little bit of a woman and buy shirts for a little bit of a wan when she was buying shirts for a great big one. If you haven't any pride I have; that's why I bought the big shirts."

# Got His License.

From the Washington Evening Star,
"Boss, is dis yore de place whar yer buy,
lisenses fur gittin 'married by?" asked a young
negro of Clork Meigs at the City Hall yesterday
atternorm.

lisenses fur gittin' married by?" asked a young negro of Clork Meigs at the City Hall yesterday afternoon.

"This is the place, young man," the genial cierk replied. "What is your name, please?" "Taint fur myself dat I wants it fur. 'Doed yer is wrong dar, boss. I wants it fur er fron of mine over in Georgetown, what is goin' termarry Liza Jones to-night; dat is, et dar ain't no law agin marryin' on Fridays. Sim Smith, he lows dat dar is. But I tol' him dat dat law didn't tech Georgetown folks, nowise. An' Iseright aint I, boss?"

"Well, "replied Mr. Meigs, "the law of superstition is against marriages on Fridays, but I feel you are correct in stating that it does not tech' the good people of Georgetown."

"I knowed yer'd 'stain me, Judre, yer honor, I knowed dar wuz two differnt laws fur Washington an' Georgetown fur do same 'ence dat yer gits thirty days in Washington. I knows, fur he ifted om bofe. Make dat lisens fer Henry Jeens Johnson an Tiza Jones, please, sah."

"Both live in Georgetown t' asks Mr. Meigs, as he proceeds to fill out the desired document." Tas, sah; bofe uf us-I means dey bofe liv's dah, sah.

#### Why He Wanted His Persimmons Green From the Alaiana believe

With the immortal stonewall fackson, straggling, especially during a forward march, was an unparlonable offence; but there was one instance in which it was iscentify condoned. During one of the forced marches, along in the summer of 502, through the pine and simmons regions, he stopped to consult with some general officers until the whole command had passed some distance. It did no forward to the front, he discovered a private of his old brigade up a summon tree.

"What are you doing so far in the rear?" cried the iteneral.

"I am eating 'simmons," said the soldier.
"Why, they're not ripe," said the General, with some sareasm.

with some sureasm.
I know it," said the soldier. "I want 'em Why do you eat green 'simmons?" said old
Blue Light.
To draw my stomach up to fit my rations."
said old Web Foot.

#### SUNBEAMS.

-A tra grower from Ceylon proposes to start the raising of tea in California, believing that the foot hill land will be admirable for it. The Shasta Valley is similar to

the land on which tea is raised in Ceylon.

The phrase "Yer other coat," common in reral Derware, throws a glaring light upon the simplicity of wardrobe usual in communities of that region. A man dons his "other roat" when he goes to church, to town, or a courting, and nobody takes offence at the public recognition of the fact that he possesses but two coats. To have an every-day coat and snother coat is deemed sufficient for any source. sufficient for any gentleman. Happily the "fine boots" that once went with the other end have also peared, and scarce any man is now silly enough to squeezs his feet into thin and uncoinfortable boots when he

dreases up. -Prof. Houston, commenting on artificial rain making before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, aserted that rain can never be made to fall on any par. of the earth's surface irrespective of the climatic conof the earth's surface irrespective of the climatic con-ditions there existing, that during certain meteorologi-cal conditions mid-air explosions may result in rainfall ever-extended areas, but the liberation of energy neces-sary for such rainfalls is not due entirely to the mid-air explosions, the energy being stored up in the moiat air; and that the meteorological conditions which must exist for the successful action of mid-air explosions would probably in most, although not in all, cases themselves result in the natural production of rain.

—A committee of Canadian experts, after considering the merits of foghorns as against whistles, and guns as

against horizones as against whites, and guns as against homis, has reported that under the most favorable conditions all fog signals are untrustworthy. Sometimes a weak signal has been heard further than a strong one. Shallow water, by causing unequal heating of the atmosphere, lessens the value of signals. The whistle is superior to the horn, and either is better that the gun or the bound. For convenience of storage and readiness of handling bombs are preferred to guns, and hey are to be used in all the minor lighthouses of Canada. The committee warns shipmasters agains pending on fog signals, they being only guides to locall-ty, and not to distance.

—This reads like an incident of New England bigotry

and religious persecution of 200 years ago, but it oc-curred in Edinburgh, Scotland, within the past month. The Superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, who had given eleven years of faithful service in that place, and whose capabilities and good character were warnify commended by prominent patrons of the in-stitution, was asked to resign by the committee of management because he had joined the Piemonia Brethren. This reason was fraukly avowed committee learned that he, too, belonged to the same down, and now there is considerable of a stir about whole business

whole business.

-There is yet hope for Europe. The Rev. John Smith, a prominent Preabyterian clergyman of Edinburgh, who was recently in this country attending the Northfield Conference, told his congregation on his return, three weeks ago, that he was converted while in the United States. "I saw some magnificent baseball," he said. "and I became quite a lover of the game." The good work is also spreading in Central America. Panama has the baseball fever badly. There are three clubs on the isthmus, excellent match games are played and from the enthusiasm displayed, it is not unlikely base ball may be the salvation of the country from the lethargy begotten of the climate. The enthusiasts play ball at 1 P. M. with the 956 in the shode am directly overhead, and any one who knows the tropics will know that this is devotion which few New York cranks even would be capable of.

—Telegraphers' feats in working on long circuits

when short circuits have been broken was illustrated during the first days of the bitzzard of three years ago, when news was sent from Boston to New York by way when news was sent from Boston to New York by way of an ocean cable, but the operation of long land eigenits is not uncommon. An operator in Portiand, orgelates an experience on the longest land circuit, probably, ever operated. The wires on the Southern Pacific went down, and early in the evening all communications east of Omaha were shut off, but the Northern Pacific wires were connected and Associated Press despatches from the Rasi were sent to Chicago, and thence to St. Paul, liclens, Portland, Scattle Tacomm. San Francisco. coma, San Francisco, Sauramento, and Los Angeles. The despatches were repeated at relays automatically. The circuit extended from the extreme north to the extreme south, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific

New halves and quarters will soon be ready for cir-culation. In the competition by artists about a year ago between 200 and 300 designs were submitted but not one was available. The designs that have been sub-mitted to Secretary Foster were suggested mainly by Director Leech, and the drawings are by Charles E. Sarber, the designer in the mint at Philadelphia. The character of the devices is limited by law to this: On one side shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with the inscription, "Liberty," and the year of the colnage, and on the reverse side shall be the figure or rapresentation of an eagle, with the inscriptions, "United States of America" and "E Pluribus Unum," and a designation of the value of the coin. Most of the esigns were on scales too minute for use, and a classic head will make the new coins artistic. The design is

designating the value.

—There was something very pathetic and striking about the way Mrs. Annic Beant told her old associates of the Secular Society in London of her conversion to theosophy and of the communications which she says the Mahatmas brought to her from Mme. Blavataky Mrs. Besant has always been known as an especially practical and rigidly honest woman, and, whatever the explanation, there is no doubt she sincerely believes what she alleges about the Mahatmas. Speaking it those who heard her in New York will well remember, she said: "You have known me for sixteen years in this hall, and have never known me to tell you a lie Well, I tell you now that since Mme. Blavatsky left' I have had letters from her, in her own handwriting. I don't ask you to believe this, but I tell you the fact on the faith of a record that has never been sullied by a conscious lie."

—The nomenclature of some of the New England towns is peculiar. In Connecticut it was an old custom to apply the name "street" to a collection of houses that was not large enough to be called a village and that was compressed into the vicinity of a single road. On the east side of the Connecticut River are Enfield street, East Hartford street, Ellington street, and half a dozen other small and venerable settlements, to whose geographical names the old inhabitants insist on ap-pending the city sffix, which sounds so queerly to the ears of strangers. Perhaps the most beautiful of these ancient settlements is East Hartford, whose broad street is shaded by double rows of elms, set out at the time of the revolutionary war, and connected with many a tradition of the Hessian soldiers who were located as prisoners in that quiet locality, and who, after the first fight caused by their presence had ceased. were found by the American housewives to be most helpful in all "chores" about the house and most wil ling to work. Not a few of the Hessians married there, settled down, and lived and died in the shadow of those

beautiful elms. -dome thirty-five years ago all New England was agtated over a question of heresy which centred about the old Congregational church in Enfield Conn... of which the Rev. Charles A. G. Brigham was pastor. The war resulted in two churches, known as the Brigham and anti-Brigham flocks. It was then, as now, a time of controversy among the churches, and the two Presbyterian congregations at Thompsonville, just above Enfield on the Connecticut, were known as Fiddlers and anti-Fiddlers, a secession having occurred on the question of church music. Mr. Brigham is now Angel or Bishop) of the Catholic Apostolic church in Fifty tor Bishop of the Catholic Apostolic church in Pitty
seventh street, just west of Ninth avenue, whose form
of worship is as different from that of the Congregational body as could well be imagined. This church,
which is sometimes called Irvington, has a highly or
nate ritual, uses incense, boly water, lights, and all
manner of occlesiastical vestments, practises the laying on of hands and shoulding for healing, and believes in a restored apostleship, prophecy, and speaking with inhuman tongues—not a language, but tongues literally unknown of man. It is the most mystle of all the churches, and the foundation of its existence is abeli of It the speedy coming and millennial reign of Christ.

—An enterprising boy who lives in a suburban village devised a burglar alarm which may not be entirely new, but which was new to him. By special permission of his parents he equipped two rooms for a pre-liminary test. One of these rooms has three windows, the other, which is the inventor's own room, has two. Upon the top of the closed, lower sash of one of the

windows in the drat room he placed a jointed fish-ing rod, so officeted that it would tumble off upon the door if an attempt was made to raise the sash. The lower sames of the two other windows were raised and screens covered the openings. Upon the top of one of the screens he elaced a toy gun, and upon the other a rong that he had used on his sled. These, like the fishing red, would be dislodged and thrown down by a touch from the outside. In his own room the invento put on the top of one screen a book, which, when it should fall, would strike the keys of a toy piano piaced below it on the floor. On the other acreen, which covered the lower half of the open windownear his bed. te placed three tin me plates which he had borrowed from the kitchen. At 30 clock the next morning there was a great chaiter in the bey'e room. The father grasped a revolved and rushed in. The boy stood near his bed wide nwake. The pie plates were on the floor, but there was no burglar. The boy had awakened and feeling chilly had tried to close the window. In the delightfully sound sleep of youth he had forgotten about the burder slarm. His original proposition was to equip the entire house, but that proposal is now held for further consideration.

Exhausted Their Salary Raising Power. Corporation Clark advises the Police Board that the law which empowered them, under certain restrictions, to fix the salaries of roundsmen at not less than \$1,200 or more than \$1,500 a year does not authorize them, pow that they have fixed the salaries once \$1,300, to raise them to \$1,400. They can hausted their power on the first use of it.